

TIL

TILLYFALLY. *adj.* [A word used formerly when any thing TILLYFALLY.] said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. Am not I confanguinous? am not I of her blood? *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

TILLYFALL. *adj.* *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.* Tillyfally, fir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

TILMAN. *n. f.* [till and man.] One who tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good tilman, good Jack and good Gil, Makes husband and hufwife their cofters to fil. *Taffer.*

TILT. *n. f.* [tyle, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head.
The roof of linnen
Intended for a shelter
But the rain made an afs
Of tilt and canvas,
And the fnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.
It is a small vefel, like in proportion to a Gravefend tilt-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run againft each other with lances on horfeback.
His ftudy is his tilt-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized faints. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been fworn brother to him; and he never faw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at Conftantinople. *Kneller.*
The fpoufals of Hippolite the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feaft were feen. *Dryden.*
In tilts and tournaments the valiant frove,
By glorious deeds to purchafe Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thruft.
His majesty feldom difmiffed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the flaughter of two or three of his liege fubjects, whom he very dextroufly put to death with the tilt of his lance. *Addifon's Freeholders, N. 10.*

TO TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.
Ajax interpos'd
His fevenfold fhield, and fcreen'd Laertes' fon,
When the infulting Trojans urg'd him fore
With tilted fpears. *Philips.*

3. To point as in tilts.
Now horrid flaughter reigns,
Sons againft fathers tilt the fatal lance,
Carelefs of duty, and their native grounds.
Diftain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

4. [Tilt, Dutch.] To turn up fo as to run out.

TO TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts.
2. To defcribe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd fhields,
To fight with rapiers.
Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts,
In oppofition bloody. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Scow'ring the watch grows out of faihion wit:
Now we fet up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firft, and then be parted.
It is not yet the faihion for women of quality to tilt. *Collier.*
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too difcreet
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Heftors.

3. To rufh as in combat.
Some fay the fpirits tilt fo violently, that they make holes where they ftrike. *Collier.*

4. To play unfteadily.
The floating vefel fwam
Uplifted; and fecure with beaked prow
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*
The fleet fwift tilting o'er the furies flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odifsey.*

5. To fall on one fide.
As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the mufcles of the back, fo from falling backward by thole of the belly. *Grew's Cofmol. b. i.*

TILT. *n. f.* [from tilt.] One who tilts; one who fights.
A puiſſant tilter, that furs his horfe on one fide, breaks his ftaff like a noble goole. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
He us'd the only antique philtres,
Deriv'd from old heroic tilters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
If war you chufe, and blood muft needs be fpilt here,
Let me alone to match your tilter. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; culture.
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;
No ufe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shaksp. Tempeft.*

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Her plenteous womb
Exprefeth its full tilt and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from till.] Arable; tilled.
He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilt; whereon were fheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*

TYMBER. *n. f.* [tymbuan, Saxon, to build.]

1. Wood fit for building.
I learn'd of lighter timber cotes to frame,
Such as might fave my fheep and me from thame. *Spenser.*
For the body of the fhips no nation doth equal England
for the oaken timber wherewith to build them; but there
muft be a great providence ufed, that our fhip timber be not
unnecessarily wafte. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
The ftraw was laid below,
Of chips and fere wood was the fecond row;
The third of greens, and timber newly fell'd. *Dryden.*
There are hardly any countries that are deftitute of timber
of their own growth.
Upon thefe walls they plant quick and timber trees, which
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Highway.*
Who fet the twigs, fhall he remember,
That is in hate to fell the timber?
And what fhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.
We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' timber,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the fap. *Shaksp.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials ironically.
Such difpofitions are the very errors of human nature, and
yet they are the fitteft timber to make polticks of, like to
knee timber, that is good for fhips to be tofted, but not for
houfes that fhall ftand firm. *Bacon.*

TO TYMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A
cant word.
The one took up in a thicket of brufh-wood, and the other
timbered upon a tree hard by. *Deftange's Fables.*

TYMBER. *v. a.* To furnifh with beams or timber.

TYMBERED. *adj.* [from timber; timber, Fr.] Built; formed;
contrived.
He left the fucceffion to his fecond fon; not becaufe he
thought him the beft timbered to fupport it. *Watton.*
Many heads that undertake learning were never fquared
nor timbered for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

TYMBERSOW. *n. f.* A worm in wood.
Divers creatures, though they be fomewhat loathfome to
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, timberfaw, nails. *Bacon's Nat. Hift. N. 692.*

TYMBREL. *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. tympanum, Latin.] A kind of
mufical instrument played by pulſation.
The damfels they delight,
When they their tymbrels fmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol fweet. *Spenser's Epithal.*
In their hands fweet tymbrels all upheld on high. *Fa. 2.*
Praise with tymbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*
For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the tymbrel found. *Pope's Statius.*

TIME. *n. f.* [tama, Saxon; tyn, Ecfe.]

1. The meafure of duration.
This confideration of duration, as fet out by certain pe-
riods, and marked by certain meafures or epochas, is that
which moft properly we call time. *Locke.*
Time is like a faihionable hoft,
That flightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ftretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shaksp. Troilus and Crefida.*
Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the rougheft day. *Shaksp.*
Nor will polifhed amber, although it fend forth a grofs ex-
halament, be found a long time defective upon the exacteft
fcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*
Time, which confifteth of parts, can be no part of infinite
duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite
time paff to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite.
Time is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.
Grew's Cofmol. b. i.

2. Space of time.
Daniel desired that he would give him time, and that he
would fhew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*
He for the time remain'd ftupidly good. *Milton.*
No time is allowed for digreffions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have conti-
nually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at
times. *Bacon's Nat. Hift. N. 929.*

4. Season; proper time.
To every thing there is a feafon, and a time to every pur-
pofe. *Eccluf. iii. 1.*
They

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They were cut down out of time, whose foundation was
overflown with a flood. *Job xxii. 16.*
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the time of figs was
not yet. *Mor. xi. 13.*
Knowing the time, that it is high time to awake out of
fleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
I hope I come in time, if not to make,
At leaft, to fave your fortune and your honour: *Dryden.*
Take heed you fteer your vefel right.
The time will come when we fhall be forced to bring our
evil ways to remembrance, and then confideration will do us
little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*

5. A confiderable fpace of duration; continuance; procefs of
time.
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in fervice your beft days are fpend,
In time you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
In time the mind reflects on its own operations about the
ideas got by fenfation, and thereby ftores itfelf with a new
fet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
One imagines, that the terreftrial matter which is flower-
ed down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and
that it will in time bury all things under-ground. *Woodward.*
I have refolved to take time, and, in fpite of all mifor-
tunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time.
When that company died, what time the fire devoured two
hundred and fifty men. *Nam. xxvi. 102.*
They fhall be given into his hand until a time and times. *Dan. vii. 25.*
If we fhould impute the heat of the feafon unto the co-
operation of any ftars with the fun, it feems more favourable
for our times to afcribe the fame unto the conftellation of
leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*
The way to pleafe being to imitate nature, the poets and
the painters, in ancient times, and in the beft ages, have ftu-
died her. *Dryden's Duffrefnoy.*

7. Paft time.
I was the man in th' moon when time was. *Shaksp.*

8. Early time.
Stanley at Bofworth field, though he came time enough to
fave his life, yet he ftaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*
If they acknowledge repentance and a more ftrict obe-
dience to be one time or other neceffary, they imagine it is
time enough yet to fet about thefe duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time confidered as affording opportunity.
The earl loft no time, but march'd day and night. *Clarend.*
He continued his delights till all the enemies horfe were
paffed through his quarters; nor did then purfue them in any
time. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Time is loft, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleafing path purfue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. Particular quality of the prefent.
Comets, importing change of times and ftates,
Brandifh your crystal truffes in the fky. *Shaksp.*
All the prophets in their age, the times
Of great Mefiah fang. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii.*
If any reply, that the times and manners of men will not
bear fuch a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a
profefſed time-ſerver. *South's Sermons.*

11. Particular time.
Give order, that no fort of perfon
Have, any time, recourſe unto the princes. *Shaksp.*
The work on me muft light, when time fhall be. *Milt.*
A time will come when my maturer mufe,
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme fhall chufe. *Dryden.*
Thefe refervoirs of fnow they cut, diftributing them to fe-
veral fhops, that from time to time fupply Naples. *Addifon.*

12. Hour of childbirth.
She intended to ftay till delivered; for ſhe was within one
month of her time. *Clarendon.*
The firft time I faw a lady drefſed in one of thefe petti-
coats, I blamed her for walking abroad when ſhe was fo near
her time; but ſoon I found all the modifh part of the ſex as
far gone as herfelf. *Addifon's Spect. N. 127.*

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to re-
petition.
Four times he crofs'd the car of night. *Milton.*
Every fingle particle would have a ſphere of void fpace
around it many hundred thouſand million million times bigger
than the dimenſions of that particle. *Bentley.*
Lord Oxford I have now the third time mentioned in this
letter expects you. *Swift.*

14. Mufical meafure.
Muſick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep time. How fweet muſick is
When time is broke and no proportion kept. *Shaksp.*

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You by the help of time and time
Can make that fong which was but rime. *Waller.*
On their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb, *Denham.*
And with th' harmonious ſpheres keep time;
Heroes who overcome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ftrings of which in battle's heat
Againft their very corſlets beat;
Keep time with their own trumpet's meafure, *Prior.*
And yield them moft exceſſive pleaſure.
To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.
There is no greater wiſdom than well to time the begin-
nings and onſets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
The timing of things is a main point in the difpatch of all
affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*
This 'tis to have a virtue out of feaſon:
Merely is good, but kings miftake its timing. *Dryden.*
A man's conviction ſhould be ftrong, and fo well timed,
that worldly advantages may ſeem to have no ſhare in it. *Add.*

2. To regulate as to time.
To the ſame purpoſe old Epopeus ſpoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and tim'd the ſtroke. *Addifon.*

3. To meafure harmonically.
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was tim'd with dying cries. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

TIMEFUL. *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorſe, any
feeling of God's future judgments, he perfuades them that
God hath fo great need of mens fouls, that he will accept
them at any times, and upon any condition; interrupting, by
his vigilant endeavours, all offer of timful return towards
God. *Raleigh's Hift. of the World, b. i.*

TIMELESS. *adj.* [from time.]

1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time.
Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feaſt
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope's Odifsey.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
A pack of fowrrows, which would preſs you down,
If unprevented, to your timeleſs grave. *Shaksp.*
Noble Gloomer's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his timeleſs end. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

TIMELY. *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; fufficiently early.
The Weft glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To g in the timely inn. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Happy were I in my timely death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaksp.*
Left heat ſhould hinder us, his timely care
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*
I'll to my charge,
And ſhow my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

TIMELY. *adv.* [from time.] Early; ſoon.
The beds i' th' Eaſt are ſoft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me timelier than my purpoſe hither. *Shaksp.*
Sent to forewarn
Us timely of what eſe might be our lofs. *Milton.*
Timely advis'd, the coming evil ſhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TIMPLEASER. *n. f.* [time and pleaſe.] One who complies
with prevailing notions whatever they be.
Scandal, the ſuppliants for the people, call them
Timepleaſers, flatterers, foes to nobleneſs. *Shaksp.*

TIMSERVING. *adj.* [time and ſerve.] Meanly complying with
prefent power.
If ſuch by trimming and timeſerving, which are but two
words for the ſame thing, abandon the church of England;
this will produce confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

TIMID. *adj.* [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous;
wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomſon.*

TIMIDITY. *n. f.* [timiditè, Fr. timiditas, Latin; from timid.]
Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.
The hare figured puſillanimity and timidity from its tem-
per. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TIMOROUS. *adj.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and
ſcruple.
Prepoſſeſſed heads will ever doubt it, and timorous beliefs
will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*
The infant flames, whiſt yet they were conceal'd
In tim'rous doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eaſy ſmiles diſpell'd the ſilent fear,
That durſt not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TIMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much
fear.
We would have had you heard
The traitor ſpeak, and tim'rouſly confeſs
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons. *Shaksp.*
Though